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Commission on the Status of Women

Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 3 (a)
Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century": review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system

Morocco:* draft resolution

The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,[1]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[3] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[4]

Recalling also its resolution 2002/25 of 24 July 2002 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China and in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1 E/CN.6/2003/3.

2 *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, Sect. A.

3 *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

4 See General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

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Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[5] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and towards the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Concerned about the grave deterioration of the situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous illegal Israeli settlements activities as well as the harsh economic conditions and other severe consequences of the continuing Israeli assaults and sieges on Palestinian cities, towns, villages and refugee camps, which has resulted in the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

Expressing its condemnation of acts of violence, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinians, many of them women and children, resulting in injury and loss of human life,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the immediate resumption of the peace process on its agreed basis, taking into account the common ground already gained, and calls for measures for tangible improvement of the difficult situation on the ground and the living conditions faced by Palestinian women and their families;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[6] the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907[7] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,[8] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action,[3] and outcome of

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[5] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[6] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[7] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[8] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-eighth session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Angola:* draft resolution

Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution S-26/2 of 27 June 2001, entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS", adopted at its twenty-sixth special session, held in New York from 25 to 27 June 2001,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 57/299 of 20 December 2002, entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS",

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the development goals contained therein, in particular the aim of Member States to have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS,[1]

Reaffirming the agreed conclusions adopted at its forty-fifth session, entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)",[2]

Recalling its resolution 46/2 of 15 March 2002, entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)",

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* On behalf of the Southern African Development Community and in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2, para. 19.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 1* (E/2001/99), resolution 2001/5.

03-27057 (E) 060303

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS is a humanitarian crisis that disproportionately affects women and adolescent girls, who are socially, culturally, biologically and economically more vulnerable,

1. *Stresses* that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are fundamental elements in the reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and emphasizes that the advancement of women and girls is key to reversing the pandemic;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, supported by relevant actors, to continue to implement the commitments on HIV/AIDS contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[3] and to effectively reflect in their national policies and strategies the gender dimension of the pandemic, in line with the goals set for 2005;

3. *Urges* Governments to take all necessary measures to strengthen women's economic independence and to protect and promote their human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to allow them to protect themselves from HIV infection;

4. *Welcomes* the financial contributions made towards the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and urges further contributions to sustain the Fund, in fulfilment of paragraph 80 of the Declaration of Commitments on HIV/AIDS;

5. *Encourages* the continued collaboration and cooperation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other United Nations agencies to cope with the growing links between HIV/AIDS and other humanitarian programmes;

6. *Welcomes* the establishment by the United Nations Development Fund for Women of its new online resource centre and web portal on gender and AIDS, which will provide widespread information on the gender dimension of the pandemic and more appreciation of the critical intersection between gender inequality and HIV/AIDS;

7. *Calls* for enhanced efforts at gender mainstreaming in the development of HIV/AIDS programmes and policies, in the training of personnel involved in implementing such programmes and in mass media reporting;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in his reports on HIV/AIDS, to take a gender perspective into account.

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[3] General Assembly resolution S-26/2.

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Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Angola, Benin, Cape Verde,* Ghana,* Israel,* Mali* and Mexico: revised draft resolution

Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the development goals contained therein, in particular the aim of the Member States to have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS;[1]

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution S-26/2 of 27 June 2001, entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS", adopted at its twenty-sixth special session, held in New York from 25 to 27 June 2001,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 57/299 of 20 December 2002, entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS",

Recalling the agreed conclusions adopted at its forty-fifth session, entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)",[2]

* On behalf of the Southern African Development Community and in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2, para. 19.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 1* (E/2001/99), resolution 2001/5.

03-27914 (E) 120303

Recalling also its resolution 46/2 of 15 March 2002, entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)",

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS is also a humanitarian crisis and constitutes a global emergency, and that it disproportionately affects women and girls who are socially, culturally, biologically and economically more vulnerable, and emphasizing that violence against women and girls can increase their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and aggravate the conditions fostering the spread of HIV/AIDS,

1. *Stresses* that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are fundamental elements in the reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and emphasizes that the advancement of women and girls is key to reversing the pandemic;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, supported by relevant actors, including civil society, to continue to implement the commitments on HIV/AIDS contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[3] and to work towards effectively reflecting in their national policies and strategies the gender dimension of the pandemic, in line with the time-bound goals of the Declaration;

3. *Urges* Governments to take all necessary measures to empower women and strengthen women's economic independence, and to protect and promote their human rights and fundamental freedoms, in order to allow them to protect themselves from HIV infection;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to develop and accelerate the implementation of national strategies that promote the advancement of women and women's full enjoyment of all human rights and promote the shared responsibility of men and women to ensure safe sex and empower women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS infection;

5. *Welcomes* the financial contributions made to date towards the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and urges further contributions to sustain the Fund, in fulfilment of paragraph 80 of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[3] and also calls upon all countries to encourage the private sector to contribute to the Fund;

6. *Calls upon* all countries to take measures to ensure that the necessary resources are made available, particularly from donor countries, and also from national budgets, in line with paragraph 80 of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;

7. *Encourages* the continued collaboration and cooperation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other United Nations agencies and programmes and other international organizations to address and reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, in particular in the context of emergency situations and as part of humanitarian efforts, and to address the growing links between HIV/AIDS and other programmes, including humanitarian programmes;

[3] General Assembly resolution S-26/2.

8. *Welcomes* the ongoing work by the United Nations system in providing widespread information on the gender dimension of the pandemic and raising awareness about the critical intersection between gender inequality and HIV/AIDS;

9. *Calls for* enhanced efforts by all relevant actors to include a gender perspective in the development of HIV/AIDS programmes and policies and in the training of personnel involved in implementing such programmes, including through focusing on the role of men and boys in addressing HIV/AIDS;

10. *Urges* Governments to continue to promote the participation and the significant contribution of people living with HIV/AIDS, young people and civil society actors in addressing the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in his reports on HIV/AIDS, to take a gender perspective into account.

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Angola,* Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana,** Israel,** Mali** and Mexico: revised draft resolution**

Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the development goals contained therein, in particular the aim of the Member States to have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS,[1]

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution S-26/2 of 27 June 2001, entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS", adopted at its twenty-sixth special session, held in New York from 25 to 27 June 2001,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 57/299 of 20 December 2002, entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS",

Recalling the agreed conclusions adopted at its forty-fifth session, entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)",[2]

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* On behalf of the Southern African Development Community and in accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

** In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2, para. 19.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 1* (E/2001/99), resolution 2001/5.

03-28110 (E) 130303

Recalling also its resolution 46/2 of 15 March 2002, entitled "Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)",

Deeply concerned that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, through its devastating scale and impact, constitutes a global emergency, and that it disproportionately affects women and girls, and emphasizing that violence against women and girls as well as social, cultural, biological and economic factors can increase their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS,

1. *Stresses* that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are fundamental elements in the reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and emphasizes that the advancement of women and girls is key to reversing the pandemic;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, supported by relevant actors, including civil society, to continue to implement the commitments on HIV/AIDS contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[3] and to work towards effectively reflecting in their national policies and strategies the gender dimension of the pandemic, in line with the time-bound goals of the Declaration;

3. *Urges* Governments to take all necessary measures to empower women and strengthen women's economic independence, and to protect and promote the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in order to allow them to protect themselves from HIV infection;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to intensify efforts to challenge gender stereotypes and attitudes and gender inequalities in relation to HIV/AIDS and to encourage the active involvement of men and boys;

5. *Encourages* the continued collaboration of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other United Nations agencies and programmes and other international organizations to address and reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, in particular in the context of emergency situations and as part of humanitarian efforts, and to address the growing links between HIV/AIDS and other programmes, including humanitarian programmes;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to take measures to ensure that the necessary resources are made available, particularly from donor countries, and also from national budgets, in line with the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;[3]

7. *Welcomes* the financial contributions made to date towards the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and urges further contributions to sustain the Fund, and also calls upon all countries to encourage the private sector to contribute to the Fund;

8. *Welcomes* the ongoing work by the United Nations system in providing widespread information on the gender dimension of the pandemic and raising awareness about the critical intersection between gender inequality and HIV/AIDS;

9. *Calls for* enhanced efforts by all relevant actors to include a gender perspective in the development of HIV/AIDS programmes and policies and in the

[3] General Assembly resolution S-26/2.

training of personnel involved in implementing such programmes, including through focusing on the role of men and boys in addressing HIV/AIDS;

10. *Urges* Governments to continue to promote the participation and the significant contribution of people living with HIV/AIDS, young people and civil society actors in addressing the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in his reports on HIV/AIDS, to take a gender perspective into account.

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Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century": review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system

Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Canada,* Denmark, Finland,* France,* Ireland,* Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Mexico, Netherlands, Norway,* Portugal,* Spain,* Sweden* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolutions 45/2 of 17 March 2001 and 46/3 of 15 March 2002, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001 and 2002/23 of 24 July 2002 and General Assembly resolutions 56/132 of 19 December 2001 and 57/182 of 18 December 2002,

Welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish in its agenda a sub-item entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system",

Welcoming also the decision of the Economic and Social Council to devote a coordination segment before 2005 to a review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system,[1]

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality,

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3), chap. IV, para. 4.

03-27207 (E) 070303

Reaffirming also that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[2] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[3]

Underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to and implementation of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", especially in mainstreaming gender perspectives in entities of the United Nations system;[4]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken by entities of the United Nations system as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, including:

(a) Formulating and implementing gender equality policies and strategies;

(b) Making efforts to enhance and integrate gender perspectives into sectoral policies;

(c) Establishing or strengthening institutional mechanisms, such as gender units/focal points, networks and task forces, to provide catalytic support and strengthen capacity in sectoral areas;

(d) Strengthening staff skills and capacity to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes;

(e) Establishing monitoring, evaluation or other accountability mechanisms to assess the impact of gender equality policies and strategies;

(f) Implementing programmes and operational activities aimed at increasing awareness of gender issues at national and international levels;

(g) Increasing inter-agency activities at regional and global levels as a vehicle for coordination, information-sharing and joint activities;

3. *Calls upon* those entities of the United Nations system that have not already done so to consider implementing these and other innovative measures in pursuit of gender mainstreaming goals;

4. *Invites* all entities of the United Nations system, in pursuit of government and intergovernmental commitments on gender equality and gender mainstreaming goals, to identify remaining gaps in policy frameworks and strategies and assess the impact of such frameworks and strategies, so that future programmes, capacity-building and institutional measures can be better designed and better targeted to achieve the desired outcomes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, towards this end, to include in his next report on the measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to and implementation of the Fourth World conference on Women and the special session

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[2] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13).

[3] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

[4] E/CN.6/2003/2.

of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", especially in mainstreaming gender perspectives in entities of the United Nations system:

(a) An assessment of the remaining gaps in frameworks for gender equality policies and strategies and the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in sectoral areas in the entities of the United Nations, and proposals for addressing such gaps;

(b) An assessment of the role and effectiveness of existing institutional mechanisms with a view to effecting their increased use in delivering the desired outcomes on gender equality;

(c) An overview of monitoring mechanisms for gender mainstreaming that are currently in place in the entities of the United Nations system;

(d) An assessment of the impact of policies and strategies designed to enhance attention to gender perspectives in sectoral areas;

(e) An assessment of the most pertinent gaps in sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific information by sector.

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Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century": review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system

Andorra,* Australia,* Austria,* Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada,* Chile, Denmark, Estonia,* Finland,* France,* Germany, Greece,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Israel,* Italy, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg,* Mexico, Monaco,* Netherlands, Norway,* Poland,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* South Africa, Spain,* Sweden,* Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia: revised draft resolution

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling its resolutions 45/2 of 17 March 2001 and 46/3 of 15 March 2002, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001 and 2002/23 of 24 July 2002 and General Assembly resolutions 56/132 of 19 December 2001, 57/182 of 18 December 2002, and 57/300 of 20 December 2002,

Welcoming the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] and its call for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women,

Welcoming also the decision of the Economic and Social Council to establish in its agenda a sub-item entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system",

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* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

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Welcoming further the decision of the Economic and Social Council to devote a coordination segment before 2005 to a review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system,[2]

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality,

Reaffirming also that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[3] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[4]

Recognizing that enhancing women's opportunities, potential and activities requires a dual focus, namely, programmes aimed at meeting the basic as well as the specific needs of women for capacity-building, organizational development and empowerment, together with gender mainstreaming in all programme formulation and implementation activities,

Underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to and implementation of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", especially in mainstreaming gender perspectives in entities of the United Nations system;[5]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken by entities of the United Nations system as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, including:

(a) Formulating and implementing gender equality policies and strategies;

(b) Making efforts to enhance and integrate gender perspectives into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system;

(c) Establishing or strengthening institutional mechanisms, such as gender units/focal points, networks and task forces, to provide catalytic support and strengthen capacity in sectoral areas;

(d) Strengthening staff skills and capacity to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes;

(e) Establishing appropriate monitoring, evaluation or other progress-reporting mechanisms to assess the impact of gender equality policies and strategies;

(f) Implementing programmes and other activities aimed at increasing awareness of gender issues at national and international levels;

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[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3), chap. IV, para. 4.

[3] See *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13).

[4] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and S-23/3.

[5] E/CN.6/2003/2.

(g) Increasing inter-agency activities within the United Nations system, inter alia, at regional and global levels as a vehicle for coordination, information-sharing and joint activities;

3. *Calls upon* those entities of the United Nations system that have not already done so to consider implementing these and other innovative measures in pursuit of gender mainstreaming goals;

4. *Invites* all entities of the United Nations system, in pursuit of governmental and intergovernmental commitments on gender equality and gender mainstreaming goals, to identify remaining gaps in policy frameworks and strategies and assess the impact of such frameworks and strategies, so that future programmes, capacity-building and institutional measures can be better designed and better targeted to achieve the desired outcomes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, towards this end, to include in his report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session on the measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to and implementation of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", especially in mainstreaming gender perspectives in entities of the United Nations system:

(a) An assessment of the remaining gaps in frameworks for gender equality policies and strategies and the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into all policies and programmes of the entities of the United Nations, and proposals for addressing such gaps;

(b) An assessment of the role and effectiveness of existing institutional mechanisms with a view to effecting their increased use in delivering the desired outcomes on gender equality;

(c) An overview of monitoring mechanisms for gender mainstreaming that are currently in place in the entities of the United Nations system;

(d) An assessment of the impact of policies and strategies designed to enhance attention to gender perspectives in all policies and programmes of the United Nations system;

(e) An assessment of the most pertinent gaps in sex-disaggregated data and gender-specific information across all policy and programme areas;

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider deciding to devote its coordination segment in 2004 to a review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system.[2]

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Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century": review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system

Austria,* Belgium, Denmark, Finland,* France,* Germany, Greece,* Ireland,* Italy, Luxembourg,* Netherlands,* Portugal,* Spain,* Sweden* and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[2] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[5] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[6] and the Optional Protocols thereto on the involvement of children in armed conflict[7] and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

1 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
2 General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
3 General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.
4 General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.
5 See General Assembly resolution 48/104.
6 General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.
7 General Assembly resolution 54/263, annex I.

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pornography,[8] the Beijing Declaration[9] and Platform for Action,[10] the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session,[11] accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[12] and other instruments of human rights and international law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[13] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[14]

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the importance of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, and 1460 (2003), on children and armed conflict,

Recalling also the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions, signed in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2001,[15]

Welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in June 2002,

Welcoming also the holding of the Emergency Loya Jirga in June 2002, establishing the Afghan Transitional Authority, and the participation of more than two hundred women in the meeting,

Welcoming further the continuing commitment of the Afghan Transitional Administration to the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls, to the active participation of Afghan women in political, economic and social life, to the education of girls as well as boys and to the opportunity for women to work outside the home,

Welcoming the return of more than three million children to school, including one million girls, since March 2002,

Welcoming also the inclusion of women in the Transitional Administration, the Judicial Reform Commission, the Independent Human Rights Commission and the Constitutional Drafting Commission and stressing the importance of the full and

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[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[13] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III), annex.

[14] A/CONF.183/9.

[15] See S/2001/1154.

effective participation of women in all decision-making processes regarding the future of Afghanistan,

Welcoming further the fact that the National Development Framework of the Transitional Administration reflects the needs of, and the importance of the role to be taken by, women and girls in the process of peace-building, reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the efforts of Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, which have hosted millions of Afghan refugees, especially women and children, and have provided humanitarian assistance in many areas, such as education, health and other basic services,

Recognizing that Afghan women are primary stakeholders and agents of change, who must have the opportunity to identify their own needs, interests and priorities in all sectors of society as full partners in the rebuilding of their society,

Emphasizing that a safe environment, free from violence, discrimination and abuse, for all Afghans, is essential for a viable and sustainable recovery and reconstruction process,

1. *Welcomes*:

(a) The ongoing commitments made by the Afghan Transitional Authority to recognize, protect and promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to respect and promote respect for international humanitarian law;

(b) The ratification by the Afghan Transitional Authority of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[4] on 5 March 2003;

2. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan;[16]

3. *Urges* the Afghan Transitional Authority:

(a) To repeal all legislative and other measures that discriminate against women and girls, as well as those that impede the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) To enable the full, equal and effective participation of women and girls in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country at all levels;

(c) To protect the right to freedom of movement, expression and association for women and girls;

(d) To provide the necessary support and resources to enable the Ministry of Women's Affairs to function effectively, so that the Ministry can fulfil its task in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and develop the capacity to act as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming throughout the Transitional Administration;

(e) To ensure that the Judicial Reform Commission, the Constitutional Drafting Commission and the Independent Human Rights Commission have

[16] E/CN.6/2003/4.

adequate resources to fulfil their mandates and ensure that gender perspectives are in line with international standards;

(f) To affirm full support for the participation of women in the constitutional process and in the Constitutional Loya Jirga;

(g) To continue its efforts to re-establish the rule of law, inter alia, by ensuring that law enforcement agencies respect and uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a particular emphasis on access to justice for women;

(h) To continue its efforts to reflect a gender perspective in the training and activities of its police force, and to promote the recruitment of Afghan women in all ranks;

(i) To review and improve the practices of law enforcement personnel when dealing with women victims of violence, particularly those accused of offences based on tradition or imprisoned for social reasons to protect them from violence by family members;

(j) To ensure that gender-sensitive approaches are applied in the development and application of procedures during data collection for the census and the registration of voters to deliver universal suffrage and the full participation of women in the national elections in 2004;

(k) To ensure the equal right of women and girls to education, the effective functioning of schools throughout the country and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education;

(l) To respect the equal right of women to work and promote their reintegration in employment in all sectors and at all levels of Afghan society;

(m) To protect the equal right of women and girls to security of person, and to bring to justice those responsible for violence against women and girls;

(n) To initiate rapid demobilization and disarmament, and facilitate the reintegration of those who have participated in or have otherwise been affected by war into society and work;

(o) To raise awareness of the need to prevent and eliminate violence, including domestic violence, against women, with the aim of changing the attitudes and behaviour that allow such crimes to take place, and strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women by using legislative measures;

(p) To ensure the effective and equal access of women and girls to the facilities necessary to protect the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health in accordance with the obligations of Afghanistan under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;[2]

(q) To reaffirm the equal right of women to own land and other property, inter alia, through the right to inheritance, and undertake administrative reforms and other necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, appropriate technologies and access to and control over natural resources as well as access to markets and information;

4. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the United Nations and its agencies, donors and civil society, guided by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, to:

(a) Continue to provide financial and technical assistance, including support to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls so as to strengthen the capacity of Afghan women to participate fully and effectively in conflict resolution and peace-building efforts and in civil, political, economic, cultural and social life;

(b) Fully support the Afghan Transitional Authority regarding the participation of women in society, inter alia, by providing support to ministries to develop their capacity to mainstream gender issues into their programmes;

(c) Provide technical and other relevant assistance so that the judicial system has the capacity to adhere to international standards of human rights;

(d) Support measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls, and to hold accountable those who were responsible for gross violations of human rights in the past and to ensure that full investigations are conducted and perpetrators brought to justice in accordance with international standards in order to combat impunity;

5. *Invites* the United Nations system, international and non-governmental organizations, and donors:

(a) To ensure a human rights-based approach and coherent policy and resources for gender mainstreaming in all programmes and operations, based on the principles of non-discrimination and equality between women and men, and ensure that women benefit equally with men from such programmes in all sectors;

(b) To ensure the full and effective participation of Afghan women in all stages of humanitarian assistance, recovery, reconstruction and development, including planning, programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

(c) To support the elements of civil society active in the field of human rights, and encourage the involvement of women therein;

(d) To ensure that all their international and national personnel, prior to beginning their service, receive training in gender equality as well as appropriate training in the history, culture and traditions of Afghanistan and are fully familiar with and guided by international standards of human rights;

(e) To integrate efforts to improve the health status of women within all reconstruction efforts, especially through access to skilled prenatal care, increasing access to skilled birth attendance, education programmes on basic health issues, community information activities and emergency obstetric care;

(f) To continue to support measures for the employment of women and the integration of a gender perspective into all social, development and reconstruction programmes, taking into account the special needs of widows;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the post of Senior Gender Adviser in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan is filled on a permanent basis;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-eighth session a report of progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Commission on the Status of Women

Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 3 (a)
Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century": review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system

Andorra,* Australia,* Austria, * Bangladesh,* Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cape Verde,* Chile, Denmark, Finland,* France,* Germany, Greece,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania, Luxembourg,* Monaco,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Norway,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[2] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[5] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[6] and the Optional Protocols thereto on the involvement of

* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[4] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[6] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

children in armed conflict[7] and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[8] the Beijing Declaration[9] and Platform for Action,[10] the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session,[11] accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[12] and other instruments of human rights and international law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[13] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[14]

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the importance of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, and 1460 (2003), on children and armed conflict,

Recalling also the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions, signed in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2001,[15]

Recalling further the funding commitments made at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, held in Tokyo on 21 and 22 January 2002,

Welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission in June 2002,

Welcoming also the holding of the Emergency Loya Jirga in June 2002, establishing the Afghan Transitional Authority, and the participation of more than two hundred women in the meeting,

Welcoming further the continuing commitment of the Afghan Transitional Administration to the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls, to the active participation of Afghan women in political, economic and social life, to the education of girls as well as boys and to the opportunity for women to work outside the home,

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[7] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[10] Ibid., annex II.

[11] General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[13] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III), annex.

[14] A/CONF.183/9.

[15] See S/2001/1154.

Welcoming the return of more than three million children to school, including one million girls, since March 2002, and the international support that has made it possible,

Welcoming also the inclusion of women in the Transitional Administration, the Judicial Reform Commission, the Independent Human Rights Commission and the Constitutional Drafting Commission and stressing the importance of the full and effective participation of women in all decision-making processes regarding the future of Afghanistan,

Welcoming further the fact that the National Development Framework of the Transitional Administration reflects the needs of, and the importance of the role to be taken by, women and girls in the process of peace-building, reconstruction and development,

Welcoming the efforts of Afghanistan's neighbouring countries, which have hosted millions of Afghan refugees, especially women and children, and have provided humanitarian assistance in many areas, such as education, health and other basic services,

Recognizing that Afghan women are primary stakeholders and agents of change, who must have the opportunity to identify their own needs, interests and priorities in all sectors of society as full partners in the rebuilding of their society,

Emphasizing that a safe environment, free from violence, discrimination and abuse, for all Afghans, is essential for a viable and sustainable recovery and reconstruction process,

1. *Welcomes*:

(a) The ongoing commitments made by the Afghan Transitional Authority to recognize, protect and promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to respect and promote respect for international humanitarian law;

(b) The ratification by the Afghan Transitional Authority of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[4] on 5 March 2003;

2. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan;[16]

3. *Urges* the Afghan Transitional Authority to:

(a) Ensure that any legislative, administrative and other measures support the full enjoyment of women and girls of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Enable the full, equal and effective participation of women and girls in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country at all levels;

(c) Protect the right to freedom of movement, expression and association for women and girls;

(d) Provide the necessary support and resources to enable the Ministry of Women's Affairs to function effectively, so that the Ministry can fulfil its task in

[16] E/CN.6/2003/4.

promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and develop the capacity to act as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming throughout the Transitional Administration;

(e) Ensure that the Judicial Reform Commission, the Constitutional Drafting Commission and the Independent Human Rights Commission have adequate resources to fulfil their mandates and ensure that gender perspectives are consistent with international standards;

(f) Affirm full support for the full, equal and effective participation of women in the constitutional process and in the Constitutional Loya Jirga; and to ensure that the principle of equality between men and women and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls, are guaranteed by the new constitution;

(g) Continue its efforts to re-establish the rule of law, in accordance with international standards, including by ensuring that law enforcement agencies respect and uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a particular emphasis on access to justice for women;

(h) Continue its efforts to reflect a gender perspective in the training and activities of its police, prosecutors and judiciary, and to promote the recruitment of Afghan women in all ranks;

(i) Review and improve the practices of law enforcement personnel when dealing with women victims of violence, particularly those accused of offences based on tradition or imprisoned for social reasons to protect them from violence by family members;

(j) Ensure that gender-sensitive approaches are applied in the development and application of procedures during data collection for the census and the registration of voters to deliver universal suffrage and the full participation of women in the national elections in 2004;

(k) Ensure the equal right of women and girls to education, the effective functioning of schools throughout the country and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education;

(l) Respect the equal right of women to work and promote their reintegration in employment in all sectors and at all levels of Afghan society;

(m) Protect the equal right of women and girls to security of person, and to bring to justice those responsible for violence against women and girls;

(n) Initiate rapid demobilization and disarmament, and facilitate the reintegration of those, in particular women and girls, who have participated in or have otherwise been affected by war into society and work;

(o) Raise awareness of the need to prevent and eliminate violence, including domestic violence, against women, with the aim of changing the attitudes and behaviour that allow such crimes to take place, and strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women by using legislative measures;

(p) Ensure the effective and equal access of women and girls to the facilities necessary to protect the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of

physical and mental health in accordance with the obligations of Afghanistan under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;[2]

(q) Ensure the equal right of women to own land and other property, inter alia, through the right to inheritance, and undertake administrative reforms and other necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, appropriate technologies and access to and control over natural resources as well as access to markets and information;

4. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the United Nations and its agencies, donors and civil society, guided by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, to:

(a) Provide financial and technical assistance, including support to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls so as to strengthen the capacity of Afghan women to participate fully and effectively in conflict resolution and peace-building efforts and in civil, political, economic, cultural and social life;

(b) Fully support the Afghan Transitional Authority regarding the participation of women in society, inter alia, by providing support to ministries to develop their capacity to mainstream gender issues into their programmes;

(c) Provide technical and other relevant assistance so that the judicial system has the capacity to adhere to international standards of human rights;

(d) Support measures to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls, and to hold accountable those who were responsible for gross violations of human rights in the past and to ensure that full investigations are conducted and perpetrators brought to justice in accordance with international standards in order to combat impunity;

5. *Invites* the United Nations system, international and non-governmental organizations, and donors to:

(a) Ensure a human rights-based approach and coherent policy and resources for gender mainstreaming in all programmes and operations, based on the principles of non-discrimination and equality between women and men, and ensure that women benefit equally with men from such programmes in all sectors;

(b) Ensure the full and effective participation of Afghan women in all stages of humanitarian assistance, recovery, reconstruction and development, including planning, programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

(c) Support the elements of civil society active in the field of human rights, and encourage the involvement of women therein;

(d) Ensure that all their international and national personnel, prior to beginning their service, receive training in gender equality as well as appropriate training in the history, culture and traditions of Afghanistan and are fully familiar with and guided by international standards of human rights;

(e) Integrate efforts to improve the health status of women within all reconstruction efforts, especially through access to skilled prenatal care, increasing

access to skilled birth attendance, education programmes on basic health issues, community information activities and emergency obstetric care;

(f) Continue to support measures for the employment of women and the integration of a gender perspective into all social, development and reconstruction programmes, taking into account the special needs of widows and returning refugee and displaced women and girls as well as those living in rural areas;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that the post of Senior Gender Adviser in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan is filled immediately and with due regard to the need for continuity in this task;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-eighth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Commission on the Status of Women
Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 6
Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

Draft provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":
   (a) The role of men and boys in gender equality;
   (b) Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, conflict management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peace-building.
4. Communications concerning the status of women.
5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session.

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Commission on the Status of Women
Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 7
Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session

Draft report

Rapporteur: Lala **Ibrahimova** (Azerbaijan)

Chapter ____. Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its forty-seventh session at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 14 March 2003. The Commission held _____ meetings (1st to __).

2. The session was opened by the Chairperson of the forty-sixth session of the Commission, Othman Jerandi (Tunisia), who also made a statement.

B. Attendance

3. The session was attended by representatives of ___ States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex ___ to the present report.

C. Election of officers

4. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/21, in which the Council recommended that the officers elected to the Bureau of the Commission should serve for a term of office of two years, the following officers elected at the forty-sixth session continued to serve during the forty-seventh session:

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Chairperson:
Othman Jerandi (Tunisia)

Vice-Chairpersons:
Fernando Estellita Lins de Salvo Coimbra (Brazil)
Lala Ibrahimova (Azerbaijan) (who also served as Rapporteur)
Kyung-wha Kang (Republic of Korea)
Birgit Stevens (Belgium)

D. Agenda and organization of work

5. At its 1st meeting, on 3 March, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda and approved its organization of work as contained in document E/CN.6/2003/1. The agenda read as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":
   (a) Review of gender mainstreaming in entities of the United Nations system;
   (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;
   (c) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in the critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:
      (i) Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women;
      (ii) Women's human rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.
4. Communications concerning the status of women.
5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session.

E. Appointment of the members of a working group on communications on the status of women

6. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/27, the Commission established a working group to consider communications concerning the status of

women. The following five members, nominated by their regional groups, were appointed:

Astanah Abdul Aziz (Malaysia)

Alberto Pedro D'Alotto (Argentina)

Andrej Dogan (Croatia)

Peter Derrek Hof (Netherlands)

Edith Nkunduwiga (Burundi)

7. The working group held ____ meetings.

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Commission on the Status of Women
Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 2
Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Draft decision submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission on the basis of informal consultations

Report of the Working Group on the future operation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women:

(a) Takes note of the preliminary report of the Working Group on the future operation of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW);*

(b) Recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it consider the reports of the Working Group** under the appropriate agenda item of its substantive session of 2003.

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* A/AC.266/1.
** A/57/330 and Add.1.

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Commission on the Status of Women
Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 4
Communications concerning the status of women

Argentina and Netherlands: draft resolution

The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Communications concerning the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women as set out in its resolutions 76 (V) of 5 August 1947, 340 I (XI) of 14 and 17 July 1950, 1983/27 of 26 May 1983, 1992/19 of 30 June 1992, 1993/11 of 27 July 1993 and 2002/235 of 24 July 2002,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General assessing the implications of the reforms of mechanisms in the human rights area (1503 procedure) for communications concerning the status of women,[1]

Taking into account the consideration by the Commission at its forty-seventh session of the report of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women and the discussion on communications concerning the status of women,

1. *Decides* that the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-eighth session will consider the future work of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, for this purpose, to prepare a report on the various existing communications mechanisms and procedures within the United Nations system; the report should include:

(a) An analysis of the number, type, subject matter and sources of communications received by the bodies concerned in the past five years insofar as

[1] E/CN.6/2001/12 and E/CN.6/2002/12.

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they relate to women, as well as the possibilities of the Commission on the Status of Women receiving relevant information on those communications;

(b) An elaboration of the mandate, authority and scope of each mechanism;

(c) The types of complaints which cannot be addressed by any of the existing mechanisms;

(d) The possibilities for channelling communications from the Division for the Advancement of Women to other United Nations mechanisms and procedures which would be able to address those communications effectively.

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Commission on the Status of Women
Forty-seventh session
3-14 March 2003
Agenda item 4
Communications concerning the status of women

China, Cuba, India,* Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria,* Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan: amendments to draft resolution E/CN.6/2003/L.8

Communications concerning the status of women

1. At the beginning of the draft resolution, replace the words "*The Economic and Social Council*" by the words "*The Commission on the Status of Women*";

2. In the third preambular paragraph, insert the word "preliminary" before the word "discussion";

3. In operative paragraph 1, replace the words "will consider" by the words "will continue the consideration of";

4. Delete paragraph 2.

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* In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

03-28104 (E) 130303